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PPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
09/839,633 04/20/2001		Gregory A. Demopulos	OMER117356	2163	
26389 75	7590 07/08/2005		EXAMINER O HARA, EILEEN B		
	EN, O'CONNOR, JOHN				
1420 FIFTH AN SUITE 2800	VENUE	•	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
SEATTLE, WA	A 98101-2347	•	1646		
			DATE MAN ED 07/09/700	_	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Applic	ation No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		09/839		DEMOPULOS ET AL.				
		Exami		Art Unit				
	•	1	O'Hara	1646				
]	The MAILING DATE of this commun				ldress			
Period for F		••		•				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).								
Status								
. 1) 🛛 Re	esponsive to communication(s) file	ed on 13 June 200	5.					
	·	2b)⊠ This action i	<u>-</u>					
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Disposition	of Claims							
4a 5)□ CI 6)⊠ CI 7)□ CI	aim(s) 20,22 and 25-38 is/are pen ) Of the above claim(s) is/a aim(s) is/are allowed. aim(s) 20,22 and 25-38 is/are reje aim(s) is/are objected to. aim(s) are subject to restrict	re withdrawn from	consideration.					
Application	Papers							
10)⊠ Th Ap Re	e specification is objected to by the drawing(s) filed on 20 April 2003 oplicant may not request that any objected to any objected to be oath or declaration is objected to	! is/are: a)⊠ accection to the drawing( the correction is rec	s) be held in abeyance. Se quired if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ojected to. See 37 C	, ,			
Priority und	ler 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Ac a) Ac 1. 2. 3.	knowledgment is made of a claim All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:	documents have to documents have to of the priority documental Bureau (PCT F	peen received. Deen received in Applicat Deen received in Applicat Deen receive	ion No ed in this National	Stage			
2) ☐ Notice of 3) ☑ Informati	F References Cited (PTO-892) F Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (Pon Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or b(s)/Mail Date 6/13/05.		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal R 6) Other:	ate	O-152)			

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. The finality of the last office action has been withdrawn due to new rejections.

### Claims Status

2. Claims 20, 22 and 25-38 are pending in the instant application. Claims 39, 41 and 44-50 have been canceled as requested by Applicant in the Paper filed June 13, 2005.

# Withdrawn Objections and Rejections

3. Any objection or rejection of record which is not expressly repeated in this action has been overcome by Applicant's response and withdrawn.

## Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 20, 22 and 25-38 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 4, 5, 7-10 of U.S. Patent No. 5,800,385, claims 1-4, 6, 8-15 of U.S. Patent No. 5,858,017, claims 1-10 of U.S. Patent No. 5,860,950 and

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claims 1-11 of U.S. Patent No. 6,261,279. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the instant application are drawn to a method of preemptively inhibiting pain and inflammation at a wound during a surgical procedure comprising delivering a solution comprising at least one tumor necrosis factor soluble receptor, and the claims of U.S. Patent No. 5,800,385, U.S. Patent No. 5,858,017, U.S. Patent No. 5,860,950 and U.S. Patent No. 6,261,279 are drawn to a method of preemptively inhibiting pain and inflammation at a wound during a surgical procedure comprising delivering a solution comprising a plurality of pain/inflammation inhibitory agents.

Fahey, U.S. Patent No. 5,145,676, teaches at column 2, lines 35-40, that TNF levels appear to peak on the first day of wound healing.

Van Zee et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., Vol. 89, pp. 4845-4849, June 1992) teaches that tumor necrosis factor soluble receptors can protect against experimental and clinical inflammation by binding excessive TNFα.

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to preemptively inhibit pain and inflammation at a wound during a surgical procedure comprising delivering a solution comprising at least one tumor necrosis factor soluble receptor, since tumor necrosis factor was well known in the art to cause inflammation and was increased at wound sites within a day as taught by Fahey et al., and tumor necrosis factor inhibitors such as soluble receptors were also well known in the art and known to protect against inflammation, as taught by Van Zee et al. The would be a reasonable expectation of success, since soluble TNF receptors had been shown in the art to successfully bind to and ameliorate the effects of TNF.

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4.2 Claims 20, 22, 25-38 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of copending Application No. 10/138,192, claim 1 of copending Application No. 10/138,193, claims 1-8 of copending Application No. 10/288,997, claim 1 of copending Application No. 10/630,626 and claims 1-5 of copending Application No. 10/674,290. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the invention of the instant application is drawn to a method of preemptively inhibiting pain and inflammation at a wound during a surgical procedure comprising delivering to a wound during a surgical procedure a solution comprising at least one tumor necrosis factor soluble receptor, applied locally and perioperatively to the surgical site, and the claims of the other copending applications are drawn to methods of inhibiting pain and inflammation at a wound during a surgical procedure comprising delivering to a wound during a surgical procedure a solution comprising a number of anti-inflammatory or pain reducing compounds.

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to preemptively inhibit pain and inflammation at a wound during a surgical procedure comprising delivering a solution comprising at least one tumor necrosis factor soluble receptor, since tumor necrosis factor was well known in the art to cause inflammation and was increased at wound sites within a day as taught by Fahey et al., and tumor necrosis factor inhibitors such as soluble receptors were also well known in the art and known to protect against inflammation, as taught by Van Zee et al. The would be a reasonable expectation of success, since soluble TNF receptors had been shown in the art to successfully bind to and ameliorate the effects of TNF.

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This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

### Conclusion

## 5. No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eileen B. O'Hara, whose telephone number is (571) 272-0878. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 10:00 AM to 6:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Anthony Caputa can be reached at (571) 272-0829.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-1600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free).

Eileen B. O'Hara, Ph.D.

Patent Examiner

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EILEEN B. O'HARA PATENT EXAMBLED